BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1859. NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00
☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or exchange made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

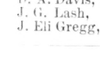
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.
All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL,* owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS:
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
Letter from the President of the United States.
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—for sale at KELLEY'S.
June 17.

For Sale and to Let.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his land, comprising about 1,632 acres, lying on the East side of South River, New Hanover County, about 40 miles from Wilmington. There are 150 acres (more or less) cleared, and in excellent condition for producing Corn, Potatoes and Peas; there is a considerable portion besides, both swamp and upland, equally suitable for cultivation; also 4 tasks of boxes. The improvements consist of two spacious and comfortable homesteads, (about half a mile apart,) having every necessary convenience of out buildings, Peach Orchards, Springs of excellent water, and a Well. For health and an agreeable neighborhood, the place will favorably compare with any in the County.
For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, either personally or by letter, addressed to Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen, N. C.
ISAAC M. NEWTON.
July 8th, 1859. 45-1t*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable piece or parcel of Land, consisting of about one hundred and twenty acres, fifty acres of which is as good SWAMP as the State affords. About ten acres of the Swamp is cleared and produces Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c., well. It is situated about one mile and a half from Caintuck Landing, on the Cape Fear River, about twenty-five miles from Wilmington, in Caintuck District, New Hanover county.
Also, a piece of Land adjoining the above, containing about two hundred and twenty acres, about one hundred and fifty acres of which is excellent Swamp. The range for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, is surpassed by none in New Hanover county.
Persons desirous to purchase a bargain, would do well to call on me, as *I want to sell.* JAS. BOURDEAUX.
Caintuck District, N. Hanover co., N. C., July 1—44-3t*

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS FARM FOR SALE, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles and contains 747 Acres.
It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.
The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.
The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.
It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill with a good dam already built.
There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.
The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.
If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.
Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale. H. M. TURNER.
July 1st, 1859 44-4t

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.

THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who desires a change of residence and occupation:
Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Railroad:
One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;
Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions
Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations it desired, but not separately.
Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.
Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.
For further particulars address me at "Bonds Mills," Baker county, Georgia. W. W. CHEEVER.
June 24th, 1859 43- -*

2,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LANDS

IS NOW offered for sale, titles indisputable; this Land is situated on the San Barnard, in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad which connects Galveston with Houston. Persons desirous of moving West with a view of planting, would do well to regard this notice.
Apply to JNO. S. JAMES,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 11th, 1859. 237-2—42-6t*

WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE!
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of
NAVIGABLE WATERS,
making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.
The oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.
Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

SCHOOLS.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*
Rev. T. H. HORNER, *Assistant.*
THE NEXT SESSION OPENS THE SECOND MONday in July.
For board in the family of either instructor and tuition, the entire charge is ninety dollars per session. Board can also be obtained in other families convenient to the Academy.
June, 1859. 43-6w*

Schools.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro').
Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.
THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, $40 to $55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, $7 50; French, $5; Ornamentals very low.—*Board and half the Tuition required in advance.*
☞*30 Young Ladies will be received and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it*
WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers.
For full information, address
Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
July 8. 45-0t

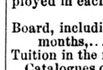
LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:
Board, including lights, &c.,.....$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,..... 12 50
" higher " 16 00
" languages 20 00
No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXFRCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School* for *Young Ladies,* in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WHITEVILLE, N. C.
J. G. BEATTY, Principal and Teacher of English.
THE SESSION commences on the 1st of August, and closes the last of December.
Instruction in English, two dollars per month.
Music on Piano, twenty dollars.
Use of instrument for practice, five dollars.
June 24th, 1859.—43-5t.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 28th of July, 1859. Perfect propriety in the deportment of our pupils, prudent economy in their expenditures, unweared diligence in their studies, and an elevated standard of scholarship, are cardinal principles in our system of government.
To the people *in the middle and eastern sections of Carolina,* we appeal with confidence for support. Ours is a pleasant, retired, and healthy situation—sufficiently remote from the various rail roads which intersect each other here, to be free from annoyance. Our location is also abundantly far enough above the level of the sea to insure good health. Of this our history for the three years past affords the most satisfactory evidence; and at the same time, our pupils may return home at the close of the Spring term, *without risk from too sudden transition of climate.* Why send your daughters and wards to the vicinity of the mountains to spend the Winter and Spring—the most healthy seasons of the year—and then carry them down among the swamps of the eastern counties, *to pass their long} Summer vacation, and in many instances to sicken and die before the time arrives for them to return to School?*
Remember, too, that the additional expense for rail road tickets, hotel bills, &c., necessarily incurred in carrying a pupil to any Female College west of this point, will be more than enough to pay for the *tuition* of that pupil in Wayne Female College one Session. See the N. C. Advocate for an example in proof.
$71 50 will pay for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Tuition in the College course one Session, and $61 50 will pay for the same in the Preparatory Department. Music on Piano or Guitar, Painting, Embroidery, &c., &c., taught at customary prices. For a Catalogue apply to the undersigned.
Goldsboro', N. C. S. M. FROST, President.
The Weekly Herald of Wilmington, the Marion Star, the Weekly Progress of Newbern, the Washington Dispatch, the Times of Washington, will please insert the above six times and send account to me for payment. S. M. F.
June 10th, 1859 41-6t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NINETEENTH annual session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of August, 1859.
The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a HOME with the advantages of a SCHOOL. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments.
TERMS:
Board, including washing, lights, and fuel per session of five months,.....$60 00
Tuition in the regular classes,..... 20 00
Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensborough, N. C.
June 4. 231

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

Wanted.

WANTED.
A CLASSICAL TEACHER, to take charge of Oakley School. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications required.
Applications for consideration (giving reference and required salary) received until the 5th August. Address the subscriber at Oakley, New Hanover county, N. C.
D. MACMILLAN,
July 8, 1859.—45-5t Ch'n Board of Trustees.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 42-tf

General Notices.

A CARD.
HAVING heard that a report was in circulation in the country that I had resigned my office of Inspector of Naval Stores, I take this method of contradicting said report, and after thanking my kind friends for their former patronage, will be pleased to continue to attend to their business as heretofore. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 6th, 1859. 45-3t*

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, for a certificate of ten shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, in place of certificate No. 303, for ten shares which has been lost. WM. S. BAKER.
July 8, 1859. 45-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Enoch

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859.

The Thirty Million Bill.

We referred *to this* matter yesterday, in an editorial headed "Borrowing Trouble." We now propose to add a few words of our own with reference to that measure.

Perhaps it might be just as well to quote the bill in full, so that all may read it for themselves. There are a great many things discussed or referred to by their titles, of which not one reader in ten has seen the things themselves. The famous thirty-million bill is as follows:—

A Bill

Appropriating money to enable the President to settle unadjusted differences with the government of Spain, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That the sum of thirty millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude with the government of Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all differences, including the cession of the island of Cuba; to be used by him if he shall think fit in advance of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate: *Provided*, said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by the government of Spain, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at the time said payments shall be required to be made, there shall not be in the treasury sufficient funds not otherwise appropriated, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to borrow so much as may be necessary, not to exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as were prescribed by an act entitled "An act to authorize a loan not exceeding the sum of twenty millions of dollars." Approved 14th June, 1858.

This is the bill reported back by Mr. Branch from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House. Two bills had been referred to the Committee,—House Bill 678, appropriating one million of dollars, and 684 authorizing a loan. The committee reported back the bill which we insert—thirty millions being substituted for one million of dollars.

The report which accompanies the bill reviews the history of our intercourse with Spain on former occasions—the course pursued in the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida—the dangers and inconveniences to which the possession of Cuba by Spain subjects us—the constant difficulties between our government and that of Spain, arising out of transactions between our people and the inhabitants or authorities of the island; the disadvantages thus exhibited are contrasted with the mutual advantages to Spain and to us likely to flow from the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

It is true that heretofore Spain has not shown any willingness to sell, but it should be remembered that the attempts to acquire Cuba hitherto made, have been made by the executive without the express sanction of Congress. Perhaps a proposition made with the express sanction of Congress might receive a more favourable consideration from the Spanish government. This consideration no doubt influenced the President in making the recommendation or suggestion embodied in the following extract from his annual message to Congress:

"The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon the subject, and the large appropriations which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation that I should lay the whole subject before Congress.—This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government, immediately after the signing the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate."

And again, in his special message, bearing date January 21, 1859, he says that he deems it "highly important, if not indispensable, to the success of any negotiation which I [he] might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

Towards the close of their report the Committee say:

"Approving the recommendation of the President, and entertaining the belief that by a failure to act Congress would take upon itself a grave responsibility, the committee herewith report back the bill referred to it by the House: "A bill appropriating money to enable the President to settle unadjusted differences with the government of Spain, and for other purposes," with an amendment to strike out "one," wherever it occurs, and insert "thirty," and recommend its passage.

The bill is, in effect, similar to the act entitled "An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed 26th February, 1803, to enable Mr. Jefferson to negotiate a treaty for Louisiana; and to "An act making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion," passed March 3, 1847."

This is, we think, pretty much the case as it stands. We might perhaps have referred to a part of the argument of the report wherein attention is called to the fact that the peculiar position of things in 1811 induced the Senate and House of Representatives to authorize the President to take possession of Florida, then a Spanish colony, which Spain refused to dispose of to us, and which we did not acquire by purchase for many years after.

Although it was pretty generally understood that this bill met the views of the President, we never heard that any attempt had been made to draw any lines or enforce any test upon it, and no lines were drawn or test made in the House or Senate. Unquestionably the majority of Democrats in both bodies supported the policy recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but all did not, and we never heard that they who did not were any worse Democrats than they who did.

At any time the policy of the bill might fairly admit of question. At present it would be worse than the heighth of folly to divide the party over a measure which has no practical character. No one dreams that any such bill could pass the Congress which will assemble this winter in Washington. We doubt much whether, if passed, it could materially further the acquisition of Cuba; and, to say the truth, we doubt the policy of placing such a large sum in the hands of any Executive, to be paid on any bargain prior to its ratification by the Senate. We do not say this because of any want of confidence in the present Executive of the United States, for we have the fullest; but the precedent is a risky one. The three million bill of 1847 was hardly a parallel case, since that was designed to facilitate negotiations, while this appropriates a sum altogether too large for *that* purpose, and too likely to anticipate and forestall the constitutional action of the Senate. There is nothing in either bill unconstitutional; nor, in the hands of the present Executive, even dangerous; but we speak of the tendencies and precedents. While we see no ground for opposing Mr. Branch or the President on this point, we cannot wholly endorse their policy, nor submit to having any issue made upon it; and we are happy to know from Mr. Branch's own public declarations, that he has no idea of any such issue being made.

We repeat, we see no ground for opposition to Mr. Branch or the President, founded upon the Thirty Million Bill. We could not denounce them without denouncing as good Democrats as there are in the country. We could not denounce those who differ from them on the question of policy, without denouncing Democrats just as good and as faithful as they are. We therefore denounce no one. It is an open question.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

☞Gen. Walkup has reconsidered his backward step, and has concluded to Walk-up and face the music, in opposition to Mr. Craige, the Democratic candidate for a seat in the next Congress from the Mecklenburg district. We presume he will stick this time, until the votes are counted out next month, when he will again decide to walk-down to private life.

☞We have neglected until this day—so we believe—to notice that an association has been formed at Kinston, N. C., for the purpose of erecting a Monument to the memory of Richard Caswell, the first republican Governor of North Carolina.

The Election.

In three weeks from this day, the election for members of Congress will be held in this State. We trust that they will result in the complete success of the Democratic party. By active and well-directed efforts, we feel convinced that the Democrats can achieve a *complete* success—that is—make a *clean sweep*. Without such exertions, they may be woefully disappointed.—Either result is possible—the occurrence of the latter will be their own fault.

In our own district, there are two gentlemen announced as Democratic candidates. Hon. Warren Winslow, the incumbent, is a gentleman too well-known to require any introduction from us. His standing as a gentleman of ability is beyond dispute, and his votes in the last Congress will bear the most rigid examination.

M. J. McDuffie, Esq., of Cumberland, who as Mr. Winslow's competitor, stands firmly, we belive, upon the platform of Democratic principles, and so avows himself. As for the *policy* of his coming out, *that* is a matter with which we have nothing to do. It is, so far as we are concerned, at least, his own act, and upon his own responsibility. His abstract right, as a Democrat, to occupy his present position, we presume, none will dispute, and he is therefore entitled to a fair and respectful hearing. We have never heard Mr. McDuffie, but learn that he is a gentleman of talent and a good speaker.

It is probable that we may not refer to this matter again, save in one contingency, which is not likely to occur. We mean the running of a candidate of the opposite party. Even in that event, we anticipate no difficulty. If the occurrence of this last contingency were to be predicated in any reliance upon divisions in the Democratic party, the person so relying would find himself mistaken. We know what we say.

When this appears, the writer will be absent and may not write any more during the present week, but that will not alter facts nor our position.

Daily Journal, of yesterday.

☞*The Catawba Journal* is the title of a new weekly paper, published at Charlotte, N. C., by Messrs. E. H. Britton and H. D. Alexander, Editors and Proprietors of the *Daily Bulletin* of the same town. The *Journal* is made up from the matter of the *Bulletin*. It makes a handsome appearance. Its columns are well filled and the sheet is well printed. Price $1 50 in advance. We believe it is neutral in politics. Success to the enterprise.

Beets—Big Beets—Beets all Over.

Mr. T. E. Lawrence, Butcher, sent to our Office this morning two Beets, of mammoth growth. One measures 18 inches in length, and 20 inches in circumference. The other 21 inches in length and 17½ inches in circumference, weighing together 21 lbs. We believe they were raised in Columbus county, but by whom we are not informed. They will be, we think, hard to *beat*.

Deems vs. Carter.

The Louisburg *Eagle* of the 12th inst., says that the trial of Rev. Dr. Deems vs. Rev. William Carter, had been progressing in that place for the past two days.—The *Eagle* cannot tell when the trial will close. Dr. Deems appears as his own counsel, and the Rev. Mr. Archer of the Virginia Conference appears as counsel for the Rev. W. Carter.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The Raleigh *Standard* says: "The receipts of the North Carolina Railroad from freights and passengers for the first six months of 1857, were $143,571 41; for the first six months of 1858, $152,-185 19; for the first five months of 1859, $150,601 43 June has yielded, it is thought, $30,000, making $180,-000 for the first six months of 1859. These results are encouraging. It is hoped that a dividend will soon be made among the stockholders."

☞The *Western Democrat*, published in Charlotte, N. C., by Wm. J. Yates, Esq., has entered upon its Eighth volume. The *Democrat* is well conducted and deserves a liberal patronage. We learn that its subscription list is constantly on the increase, and during the last two years it has nearly doubled. This is encouraging. We are truly pleased to notice the prosperity attending friend Yates' enterprise. He deserves it all, and more yet.

☞We learn that on Saturday last, in Caintuck District, in this County, Mr. Jere. Collins shot a free negro named David Jones; the latter received nine shots from a pistol, but it is reported that he was alive on Sunday morning. We shall probably receive the particulars leading to the act, from some friend who resides in the neighborhood.

LEFT.—The steamer J. H. Haughton, left here this morning for the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, where she will be in attendance on the works.—She carries up four lighters, one to be used for a store house, one for a work shop, and the other two as barges for the transportation of stone and other materials required. This looks like going to work.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

☞A Grand Ball and Party will come off at the Shocco Springs on the 20th and 21st inst.

The Tax on Spirituous Liquors.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Treasurer Courts, says the Raleigh Standard, for the following opinion of Mr. Attorney General Jenkins, the law-advising officer of the State, on the subject of the taxes imposed on spirituous liquors:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8th, 1859.

Hon. D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treas. of N. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th instant asking my opinion as to the construction of the 17th Section, Schedule A of the Revenue Law, in regard to spirituous liquors, &c., has just been received, and I hasten to reply.

I am of opinion that all persons who are taxable under the said 17th Section, will have to list the amount of their purchases from the first day of July, 1858, to the first day of July, 1859, in the same manner and at the same time that they list lands, polls, and other subjects required to be listed to the Magistrates in Schedule A—the tax to be collected when the taxes upon the other subjects listed at the same time are collected. It may be said that the State will lose the tax upon liquors for one year by this construction; but this, if true, could not alter the law. But this view arises, I think, from a misapprehension, for under the Revenue Law of 1856 and '57 all liquor dealers have paid taxes upon their purchases from the 1st of July, 1857, to 1st of July, 1858, and now they are required to list their purchases from the first of July, 1858, to the first of July, 1859. Instead of listing to the Sheriff as required in the Revenue Law of 1856 and '57, and paying the tax when they list, they are required to list to the Magistrates, and the time of payment is postponed for 12 months.—The amount they will have to pay must be governed by the late Rev. Law, and not by the law of 1856 and '57. I know there are different opinions entertained in regard to this matter, but after a careful examination of the subject, I have given you the conclusion to which I have arrived. Very respectfully,

WILL. A. JENKINS.

Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow, July 4th, 1859.

Mr. W. T. BANNERMAN—*Sir*:—

At a meeting held at this place on the 4th day of July, 1859, (Stephen Dixon being chairman of the same,) it was unanimously agreed that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on and request of you a copy of the address delivered by you at this place, on the 83d anniversary of American Independence.

Your compliance with this will confer a favor on the Committee, as well as all those who had the pleasure of hearing you on the occasion.

Yours respectfully,
B. M. BARRY,
THOS. J. JARMAN,
ELIJAH MURRELL, Jr.,
} Committee.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., July 4th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your note soliciting a copy of my Address for publication, has just been received. Spoken as it was, almost extemporaneously, I feel that I have measurably a right to decline your kind request.

You will please accept my thanks for the flattering opinion you have of my effort, and believe me,

Very truly, your friend and servant,
W. T. BANNERMAN.

To Messrs. B. M. Barry, Thos. J. Jarman and Elijah Murrell, Jr., Committee.

The Battle Field of Solferino.

The correspondent of the New York Times writing from Castiglione, on the 24th ult., gives full particulars of the battle. We have only room for the following extracts:

The correspondent says that he feels warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. He says he saw 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. He further adds:

If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimation of the number of wounded is small.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many small squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French.

The most horrible wounds to look at were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the first regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouth hanging in *lambeaux* from sword cuts others the cheeks swollen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains.

For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist—their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who where not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air"

THE WOUNDED—TERRIBLE SCENES.

The writer of the foregoing account of the battle next describes the wounded as they were brought to Castiglione. He estimates the number brought to that city alone at 10,000, and says:

It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was exhibed. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered—hundreds had their heads tied up—and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and resolute air—naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheeck, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind in the shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two—and a few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark.

Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by.—All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed;—mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; sisters of charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning, I am sure will dawn upon a large portion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

Forcing a Slave Girl into "Freedom."

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 1.]

A lawless proceeding took place at the dock on the arrival of the North Star from Lake Superior yesterday afternoon, resulting in the forcible abduction, by a lot of negroes, of a young mulatto girl, who, in company with her sister, was travelling with their mistress, a Southern lady. The fact of their presence was first made known by some negroes employed on board the boat, at the moment of her arrival at the dock, and, in a short time, a gang of twenty or thirty had collected, who rushed on board of the boat and took possession of the cabin, where the girls were sitting in company with their mistress. The girls, who are aged thirteen and seventeen, refused to go with the intruders, appealed to their mistress for protection. She told them they were at liberty to go if they chose, and inquired of the negroes if they had any means of securing them a support. Of course no satisfactory answer could be given to this, but the girls were informed that they must go. They refused, and the eldest ran into a stateroom and locked herself in. The other attempted to follow, but was caught and dragged down stairs and fairly pushed off the boat, followed by the whole gang. The ferry boat Undine lay close alongside, and the crowd rushed on board of her, the captain immediately casting off and running across the river.—While going across the girl manifested the utmost unwillingness to go to Canada, and informed Captain Chilvers that she did not go with her own consent.—Her entreaties and expostulations were, of course, of no avail, as the negroes surrounded her, and would allow of no interference. They took her to Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and stowed her away in some negro hut, where she now remains.

In the meantime a messenger was dispatched by the gang for an official of some sort to arrest the lady. By a recent act of the Michigan Legislature, any person bringing a slave within the limits of the State, commits a criminal offence, punishable by ten years' imprisonment in State prison. The lady was consequently liable to the chances of a felon's cell through the provisions of this very enlightened and characteristic measure.—Fortunately for her the boat left the dock before any such advantage could be taken of her helpless position, and proceeded on her way to Cleveland. The lady is a resident of Winchester, Ky., near Louisville, and gave her name as Mrs. Moore. She has been spending the summer at Superior City, and is now on a visit to Cincinnati. Her husband is still at Superior, his wife travelling alone with the two servants, who were kept merely as personal attendants.

Where the officers of the boat were during this melee it is impossible to conjecture; but no person will believe that a gang of negroes could take possession of the cabin of a boat without the knowledge of its officers. A show of rage was made after the affair was over, and a negro fireman was turned ashore, but not a word was said while the thing was being consumated.

The girl's name is Lina. She has been brought up in the family as a personal attendant upon her mistress, and has never wanted anything. She is now at thirteen years of age, thrown upon her own resources in a country where one-half of her race are paupers, which circumstance will in a very brief period, cause her to appreciate the blessings of hard knocks got by way of Canadian freedom. Her kind-hearted mistress barely escaped imprisonment as a felon. Truly we are placing ourselves in an eviable position before the world by the indulgence of negro lawlessness and the insane desire of some of our people to sustain such conduct.

EXPULSION.—The Wisconsin Methodist Conference has expelled Rev. J. W. Wood, for what they call Scriptural adultery, which consists in marrying a second wife while the first is living, from whom he was legally divorced, but not for the reason for which the Bible allows divorce.

The Great Battle—Napoleon's Address to His Troops—Austrian Account of the Battle.

We have some news by the Hungarian in addition to that already telegraphed. The following dispatches contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

CAVRIANA, June 25—1:30 P. M.—It is as yet impossible to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. *I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria.* Gen. Neil has been appointed Marshal of France.

CAVRIANA, June 26—11:30 A. M.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken thirty-cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. General Neil and his *corps d'armee* have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

The Paris Presse says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 *hors de combat*, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with sixteen flags and seventy-fives pieces cannon. This however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor Napoleon of Solferino:

NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY.

CAVRIANA, June 25.—*Soldiers.* The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there; the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you have carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen.

We have taken three flags, thirty cannons, and 6,000 prisoners.

The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegraphs that the French army suffered so severely that, two days after the battle, it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle:

VERONA, June 25.—The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolenga, Solferino and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Cas-Cioffredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 A. M. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy.—The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

VIENNA, June 25th.—Austrian correspondence contains the following:

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior of the enemy in the Chiese. *After an obstinate combat of 12 hours our army withdrew across the Mincio.* Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca.

The London Times says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed.

A message from Cavriana announces that the Emperor Napoleon on the day of the battle was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

A PICTURE OF WAR—*Who Pays for the Bloodshed?*—Here is a picture of the actual business of war, drawn by the quaint and powerful pencil of Carlyle:

"What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge for example, there dwell and toil, in the Brittish village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men; Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood and even trained them up to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the South of Spain, and fed there till wanted. And now, to that same spot in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans from some French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand.—Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in the place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcases, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel! No! Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart; were they entirely strangers? Nay; in so wide a universe there was even unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas! so it is in our land, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, what deviltry soever Kings do, the people must pay the piper!"

MIXING UP THE BABIES.—The Weaverville (Cal.) Journal gives the following account of an affair which, however, it may move the laughter of our readers, we fancy to have made some of the parties concerned "laugh on the wrong side of their mouths:"

"Sometime ago there was a dancing party given 'up north;' most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a break down. No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving to one the apparel of another. The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby, in the dress of her own, and started some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a prodigious row in the settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babes; observation disclosed startling physiological phenomena, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism; living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their naturally sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the territory."

PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.—The election on the 1st of May, in Liberia, resulted in the re-election of President S. A. Benson to a third term, without opposition. D. B. Warner, Esq., of Monrovia, was elected Vice-President. These represent the "Whig" party, the "Free Liberians" having made no nomination, as ex-President Roberts, whom they proposed, refused to be a candidate.

TARBORO' BRANCH RAILROAD.—The survey of our Branch Road was commenced on Thursday last, in this vicinity by Messrs. Henry McRae, John G. Ashe, Gaston Lewis, and C. C. Lewis. They are said to be progressing finely towards Rocky Mount.

Southerner, 9th inst.

BANK OF THE STATE.—The stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina held their annual meeting in this city on Tuesday last. The old Directors—Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, William Peace, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Sr., B. F. Moore, Alfred Jones, and Charles Manly—were re-elected. At a meeting of the Directors, subsequently held, Mr. Mordecai was unanimously re-elected President. The Directors on the part of the State are Mr. Treasurer Courts, and Wm. R. Poole and Wilson W. Whitaker, Esquires.

The stockholders of this Bank will hold another meeting in this city on the 20th of this month.

Raleigh Standard.

FINE FIELD OF WHEAT.—Mr. Abram Riddick, of Bartonsville, says the Murfreesboro' (N. C.) *Citizen* has one of the finest wheat fields ever known in this section. The field is located in Perquimans Co., near the town of Hertford, and contains one hundred and fifty acres—one hundred acres of which is unexampled in its appearance. The yield of this field will not be less than 4,000 bushels.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Foreign News.

NEW YORK, July 12th, 1859.

From the papers by the *City of Baltimore* at this port, we call some further items relative to European affairs.

The London Morning Herald says it is stated in government circles, that Lord Palmerston has already assured the French Emperor of his sympathy for the glorious cause of the allies.

The Times' dispatch says the results of the battle of Salferino, so far as heard from, do not seem in proportion to its duration. The Russian Ambassador has left Paris to visit Napoleon.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamships Canada—No More Fighting Yet.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1859.

The steamships Canada and Etna have arrived with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

There had been no more fighting in Italy since the great battle of the 24th ult.

The allies continued to cross the Mincio unmolested. Napoleon's head quarters were at Vallegio.

The Sardinians had invested Peschura.

The Emperor of Austria expected to remain in Italy.

The English Ministry have pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality.

Lord Cobden has declined a seat in the English Cabinet.

The French loss at the battle of Salferino, it is believed, amounted to 16,000 or 18,000.

The French people are disatisfied with the scantiness of the details.

The Paris *Patri* says that Napoleon had his Epaulette shot away in the battle of the 24th, and that some French regiments were almost cut to pieces.

The Italians are deserting the Austrian army in large bodies. In one instance a whole battallion had deserted.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 2d, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 57,000 bales; on speculation 1,600, and for export 11,500. Lower qualities declined ⅛d. For Fair and Middling the market is generally unchanged, except Uplands, all qualities of which have slightly declined. Quotations—Fair Orleans 8⅛d; Middling Orleans 6⅞d; Fair Uplands 7¼d; Middling Uplands 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 746,000 bales, of which 655,000 are American. Flour is very dull and has a declining tendency, and quotations are nominal. Wheat declined 2d. a 3d. on sacks. Corn quiet, and all qualities have slightly declined.—Provisions are dull; prices easier but quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet. Rice steady, but dull at 3s. 9d. a 4s. Spirits Turpentine dull, but prices unchanged. Consols for money closed at 98⅛. [This is evidently an error of the telegraph. If not an error, it shows a very heavy advance on previous quotations—92⅝ to 92¾.]

Additional by the Steamer Etna at New York.

NEW YORK, July 14th, 1859.

Further details by the Steamer Etny at this port from Liverpool, with dates to the 2d inst., say that the Austrians admit their loss in killed, wounded and missing to be twenty thousand men, at the battle of Solferino on the 24th ult. The Austrian attack on the French lines were unexpected.

Hillier's corps sustained the attack for three hours, until reinforcements arrived. The battle waged with varying successes until night, when the French, under the Emperor in person, broke the Austrian centre, and a retreat was sounded. An attempt was made to pursue the Austrians, but the French chasseurs were signally repulsed by Hulans.

Napoleon telegraphs that he is about to invest Verona and establish a *corps de armee* at Brescia, to guard the passage to Tyrol.

No Austro-Hungarian, or Italian regiments were permitted to participate in the battle of Salferino.

Immense naval preparations are making on the Adriatic to attack Venice. A fleet of forty-three vessels are at Antivari.

The military commission of the Frankfort diet approves of moving an army of observation on the Rhine.

After the battle of Salferino, twenty thousand were found dead on the field and were buried; many more were lying in ditches and the cornfields.

The Austrian army was estimated at 250,000 to 270,000 men.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady. Flour firm; Southern $6 a $6 25. Wheat firm and prices unchanged. Corn buoyant; mixed and yellow, 87 a 90 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin unchanged. Rice 4 a 4¾ cts.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9th.—By the New York and New Orleans steamship line, we have Havana advices to the 3d inst. The sugar market was active on Saturday, 2d inst., and rates advancing. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 410,000 boxes. Molasses had declined. Freights remained steady at figures previously quoted. Exchange on London 15 a 16½; on N. York 3 a 5.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—It is now stated positively that Mr. M'Lane has failed in the treaty arrangements and negotiations which have been in progress for some time, and he has abandoned all hope of a satisfactory treaty with Juarez or Miramon in the present condition of Mexican affairs. It is believed to be his opinion that nothing can be procured but by force.

From California, per Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, July 6th.—Te overland California mail of the 13th ult. has arrived. The political excitement throughout the State was considerable. Mr. Weller would probably be re-nominated for Governor by the Lecomptonites, and John Curry by the anti-Lecompton men. Business was dull and prices had declined. Money was scarce, but the next shipment of gold eastward would be large. The news from the mines was favorable.

The Oregon Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

The accounts from the Frazer river mines are extremely unfavorable. Crowds of disappointed gold-seekers were returning.

Arrival of the Star of the West—One Million and Three-Quarters in Treasure—Another Revolution in Peru.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Star of the West from Aspinwall, has arrived. She brings California dates to the 20th ult., and nearly a million and three quarters in treasure.

The Star of the West left Aspinwall—all well; also the steamer North Star, awaiting the arrival of the Orizaba at Panama.

The California advices by this arrival have been anticipated.

The trial of Wm. Williams at Panama for the murder of Capt. Junius Otts, of Boston, resulted in a verdict of "homicide in the first drgree."

The advices from Peru mention another revolution, under the lead of Zebullous, Castillo, Eckenique and others.

The revolutionary movement in Ecuador, under Moreas had become quite threatening. The regular troops were going over to the insurgents, and the defeat of the government forces was considered certain.

Guayaquill was still blockaded by the Peruvian fleet.

The United States frigates Merrimac and Saranac were at Ballao. A medical survey had been held on flag-officer Long, and he had been condemned as unfit for duty. He will return home immediately, and probably come upon the Saranac to Panama.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Rio Janeiro dates to June 7th, have reached Lisbon. The news from Buenos Ayres states that 2,000 men had invaded the Argentine Confederation. Paraguay had promised to assist Urquiza with four steamers. Brazil remains neutral, but is strengthening her naval forces in the Plata. Buenos Ayres had bought four steamers.

General Pierce expects to return home next month, recent indications in Mrs. Peirce's health being less encouraging than heretofore.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Hathaway v. Mordre, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment; also, in Quince, v. Nixon, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; also, in Mercer v. Byrd, in equity, from Robeson, affirming the decretal order; also, in Morse v. Nixon, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Patrick, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error; also, in Rogers v. Rogers, from Columbus, affirming the judgment; also, in State v. Simmons, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error; also, in State v. Jacobs, from Brunswick, declaring that there is no error.

By RUFFIN, J. In Dixon v. Coward, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference; also, in Wilson v. Weston, in equity, from Bertie, declaring that the agreement was only as a security and directing an account; also, in Sikes v. Territt, from Tyrrell, declaring there is no error in the decretal order.—*Register.*

Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamer Arago arrived this evening from Havre, with dates to the 29th. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the Piedmontese soldiers were at one time in the last battle enveloped by the Austrians, but recovered, and repulsed the enemy, and kept their positions with exceeding courage.

A dispatch dated Turin, June 28th, says the deserters from the Austrians unanimously state that 40,-000 men were at Pezzolengo. This position fell to the Piedmontese.

General Hilliers won the battle of Talferino, and marched against Cavriano. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire to Cavriano, being beaten along the whole line.

A Duel in Expectation.

WASAINGTON, July 12.—The mayor of Washington having received a dispatch from the mayor of Richmond, that O. J. Wise and P. H. Aylett had left that city to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington, has caused warrants to be issued for their arrest, in case they come this way. The officers are on the look-out for them.

New Trial Granted to Mitchell.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—A new trial has been granted to Mitchell, the porter of the steamer Marion, charged with abducting a slave, on the ground that the former verdict had been corruptly obtained.

Bayonet Practice.

The correspondent of the London Times, who writes from the Austrian headquarters, says nothing has convinced him more thoroughly of the importance of rendering the individual soldier so nearly perfect that the smallest number possible may produce the greatest possible effect, as the events of the present Italian campaign, so far as they affect the Austrian army. The great saving in money and in men, which may be made, where one man is drilled into such a state of efficiency that he can do the work of two who are only half drilled, must be of the last consequence to a State engaged in war.—The French Emperor seems to have been aware of this, when he attached to every barrack a school for the exercise of the bayonet. It is a mistaken notion that this weapon is to be superseded, or rendered useless, by the late invention in firearms. On the contrary, it seems never to have been in such high repute as it is at present. Upon reading the occurrences of the current campaign, it will be discovered that all the great battles have been decided by desperate hand-to-hand fighting. The bayonet has been the master weapon in every encounter, and it is not wonderful that it should have proved most successful in the hands of those who have been most thoroughly trained in its use. The French infantry have been taught to employ it, both for offence and defence, as the cavalry are taught to use the sword. It may be said, that as the cavalry are instructed to depend more upon the spur than the sword, so a charge of bayonets depends for its success more upon the weight and impetus of the attacking column, than upon the individual skill of its particular members.

United States Imports and Exports.

The official returns for the first nine months of the fiscal year have been made, and the results are as follows :

	Specie.	Goods.	Total.
Imports	$ 3,541,862	229,640,416	233,182,278
Exports	29,137,275	217,542,919	246,680,194
Excess imports		12,097,497	
Excess exports	25,595,413		13,497,916

This return closed March 31, and up to that period there was a gradual recovery and increase of business here and abroad. The result shows a very favorable one. The year 1858 had shown $282,613,150 of imports, and $324,644,421 of exports, being an apparent balance to credit of $42,031,271, which had gone probably to discharge debts. The new year commenced, therefore, with a clean account, and under the peace influence of the first nine months of the present year a further balance of $13,497,916 was shown in favor of the country, notwithstanding that the sales of breadstuffs were so small. At that date, (April 1) however, the war began to exert its influence, causing a great decline in cotton, and much of that shipped, and of which the invoices are included in the above return, did not realize the amount set down. Since then produce has brought less abroad, and the imports of goods have been larger. If we add to the above return the business of New York for the quarter ending June 30, we shall have results as follows :

	Imports.	Exports. Specie.	Exports. Goods.
Nine months	$233,182,278	29,137,275	217,542,919
New York, 3 mos.	61,781,000	30,161,362	14,775,836
Other ports	30,000,000	1,000,000	70,000,000
Total import	324,963,278	60,298,637	302,318,755
Total 1858	282,613,150	52,633,147	262,011,274

The import of goods for the three months at New York has been very large, and allowing the usual proportions for other cities, of which there are as yet no official returns, it carries the imports to 42 millions over the figures for the year 1858. The exports count larger under the free movement of cotton, but as we have said, it is probable that the whole invoice price will not be realized abroad. It would result from the above figures that there is an excess of $37,654,114 due the United States on the external trade, including specie, certainly a very favorable position. It is to be borne in mind, however, that United States tonnage in foreign trade has not earned its usual freights by any means—that the usual investments in United States stocks have not been made—that the remittances for travellers abroad are unusally large—that the exports of produce have not been profitable for the last three months—that the payments of dividends are as large as ever, and that the disposition of capitalists is to draw money from this side, in view of the uncertainties of war. All these are items that tend to absorb any apparent balance in favor of the country—a fact seen in the rates of exchange, which are still above the specie point.

Old Virginia.

An Illinois Sucker took a great dislike to a foolish young Virginian who was a fellow-passenger with him on one of the Mississippi steamboats. I was on the boat, (said Deacon Doolittle,) and saw the whole of the affair. The Virginian was continually combing his hair, brushing his clothes, or dusting his boots—to all which movements the Sucker took exceptions, as being what he termed, "a leetle too darned nice, by half." He finally drew up his chair beside the Virginian and began :

"Whar might you be from, stranger ?"

"I am from Virginia, sir," politely answered the gent.

"From old Varginny, I s'pose ?" says the Sucker.

"Yes, sir, old Virginia," was the reply.

"You are pooty high up in the pictures thar, I suppose ?"

"I don't know what you mean by that remark, sir."

"Oh, nuthin," says the Sucker, "but that you are desprate rich, and have been brought up right nice."

"If the information will gratify you, in any way," says the gent patronizingly, smoothing down his hair, "I belong to one of the first families."

"Oh! in course," answered the Sucker. "Well stranger, bein' as you belong to the furst I'll just give you two of the fattest shoats in all Illinois ef you'll only find me a feller that belongs to one of the second Virginny families."

"You want to quarrel with me, sir," says the Virginian.

"No, stranger, not an atom," answered the Sucker, but I never seed one of the second family, and I'd gin suthin to git a sight at one of 'em. I know you are one of the furst, cause you look just like John Randolph."

This mollified the Virginian—the hint of a resemblance to the statesman was flattering to his feelings, and he accordingly acknowledged relationship to the orator.

"He, you know, decended from the Ingin gal, Pocahontas."

"You are right, sir," answered the other.

"Well stranger," said the sucker, "do you know thar is another queer thing allys puzzles me, and it's this—I never seed a Virginnyn that didn't claim to be either descended from an Ingin, John. Randolph, or a nigger.

We need not add that Sucker rolled off his chair—suddenly! They were separated and kept apart until the Sucker got off at a landing near his home. As he stepped ashore, he caught sight of the Virginian on the upper deck, and hailed him at once with—

"I say, old Virginny, remember—two fat shoats for the first feller you find belonging to the second Virginny family!"

Prussia on the Rhine.

The few words in the last telegram about Prussia may be interpreted to mean nothing remarkable or to mean a great deal. This power is about to mediate with arms in its hands, and just as it puts in motion a great army in the direction of the Rhine. What it will propose, it is of course not definitely known; but every relation of the sentiment that controls this *Court*, thus far, is to the effect that it will make common cause with the Court of Austria, so far at least as to plant itself on the Vienna settlement as the basis of European order, and that its proposition will be modifications of existing bases rather than radical changes. This has been, certainly, the tone of everything that has come from this quarter, or that has borne an official stamp. There is nothing, therefore improbable in the report which came prior to the Adelaide's news, that Austria had consented in full to *all* Prussia's propositions, and that the basis of those propositions was the concession of a milder rule by Austria. But it is difficult to see how terms of this sort *can* be accepted by Louis Napoleon. He has pledged himself so thoroughly, in line upon line, to the Italians; he has so strongly promised that they shall control their own destiny, that it would seem to be well nigh impossible for him to accept of any basis less radical than that of the total expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. If Prussia does not consent to that, then there is a fair prospect of a general European war. Two facts among the Adelaide's advices may indicate merely precaution, or they may indicate a foregone conclusion of a wider war, namely: 1. That Prussia is moving an army towards the Rhine; and, 2, that Napoleon, also, as a preface to any mediation, was preparing to march an army to the Rhine. Weeks ago it was said that the reflecting mind of Europe was paying far more attention to the Rhine than to the Ticino, and events seem to justify this solicitude.—All that can now be said is that the political world seems to be on the eve of momentous events. Up to the last arrival, the expression of the Paris press—we think with hardly an exception—has been that Prussia's policy was for peace and neutrality. The angry debate in the Prussian chambers; the enigmatical words of the Prince Regent; the mobilization of six *corps d'armee*, were all interpreted into a peace aspect. When it is remembered that the Paris press utters nothing but what the Imperial will permits, this tone is most significant of Louis Napoleon's desire for neutrality! What will be the interpretation, by this press, of the Prussian march to the Rhine? Is this, too, to be termed an indication of peace? Does Louis Napoleon's counter movement indicate confidence in Prussian neutrality?

Boston Post.

MAN SHOT.—We learn from the Charlotte *Democrat*, that "on Friday evening last, just after supper, Owen Norment shot Charles Tittermerry, in Quinn's grocery in this place, with a rifle, the ball passing entirely through the left side of the breast, and through a partition of the Room. The parties had quarreled during the day, and in the evening Tittermerry returned to the grocery in which Norment was a clerk, and renewed the quarrel. After wrangling for some time, (the deceased, it is said, using very abusive language,) Norment, who was standing behind the counter, about 10 steps off, caught up the rifle and fired, the ball entering the body of Tittermerry as above stated, who was sitting in a chair at the opposite side of the room. Two persons were sitting very near to Tittermerry when he was shot. These are about the facts as we have them from eye witnesses. Tittermerry lived two days and nights after receiving the wound, and then expired.

"Norment immediately made his escape. Sheriff Grier promptly issued a hand-bill for his apprehension, but up to this time he has not been arrested."

Political issues are as plenty as Jack Falstaff's "reasons," and down in Mississippi Judge S. G. Perkins has announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, in Yazoo county, and intends "to run upon an anti-grand jury ticket."

THE TURCOS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—A letter dated Novara, June 4, to the London Telegraph, says :

The Turcos are a collection of Arabs, negroes, Spaniards and French. The same costume, the same flag and the same spirit belong to them all. Their faces are fierce-looking; their features strongly marked; their manners are rough and reckless; their language is a jargon of all the known and unknown tongues, and finds expression in sharp, short, emphatic words, admirably adapted to military service. Their audacity is astounding, all the more so because it is natural to them, is not in any way put on, and is the daily habit of their lives. Their recklessness has in it something of the terrible, for they care no more for their own lives than for the lives of others. They have an ardent love of adventure, of danger, of battle and of difficulty that is almost insurmountable. Fighting is to them a pastime; human life a plaything; they sport with deadly weapons as a child with its toys. If instinct, instead of reason, were not the motive power of their acts, they might be aptly denominated the most ferocious, blood-thirsty cut-throat ruffians heaven's fair sunlight ever shone upon.

Such are the Turcos. I leave you, therefore, to imagine what their charges must be against an enemy, when I add to the above details that they are nimble as squirrels, cunning as monkeys, and savage as tigers.—Grapeshot excites their fury to the utmost. A fusillade irritates them; a charge of cavalry is the sole thing they do not like. They fly against the enemy like an arrow from its bow; they fall upon him as the knife of the guillotine falls upon the condemned neck. The bayonet is the weapon they use; though their teeth are often enlisted into martial service, for some of the wretches love to suck the blood of their foes. I speak by the card in making this disgusting announcement. With my own ears I heard, at Vercelli, one of the barbarians declare that he liked to taste Austrian blood!

No troops march like the Turcos. They run, they leap, they jump, they bound, they spring like wild beasts; they drag themselves along on their bellies; they dart forward like snakes; and wherever they tread they leave the footsteps of death in their track.

In costume they resemble the Zouaves. They have large breeches of Holland, a little Arab jacket of blue color, and a red Turban. They have thus the aspect of something undiscovered between Turks and devils.

When fellows of this kidney fall upon troops like the Austrians, resistance, however brave, is utterly useless. Everything yields to them, everything disappears, everything except stains of blood and lifeless bodies. Their officers in vain cry out, "Make prisoners." They want no bother; can't be encumbered with luggage.

In one word, the Turco is the concentrated essence of the Zouave.

A letter from Novara of the 3d of June, in the Paris Constitutionel, says :

I yesterday visited the camp of the Turcos. Their manners are most strange. Though they have tents, they sleep outside them, discipline not absolutely requiring that they should deprive themselves of air. When the hour of dinner arrives, an ox is slaughtered, and all the meat is distributed while still warm; but many a Kabyle does not wait until his portion is cooked, but eats it raw. "You have great confidence in these soldiers?" said I to an officer. "I only fear cavalry on their account," he answered. "They rush up to the mouth of cannon—they bear down entire ranks of infantry—but a soldier on horseback inspires them with a certain fear. On entering Novara, the Turcos had a singular idea, every man went into the barbers' shops and had himself shaved. Crowds collected to see the operation done; but what can have caused the Turcos thus to violate their custom I am unable to tell.

THE AGE OF GENERALS.—When Alexander the Great fought his first pitched battle at the Granicus he was 22 years old; Napoleon I. was 27 at the battle of Lodi; Frederick the Great was 29 at the battle of Moluitz: and Hannibal was 28 when he defeated the Romans in his first pitched battle at the Trebbia. On the other hand, Cæsar was engaged altogether in political and civil life till he was 41 years of age, and in the next year at 42, he won his first pitched battle against the Helvetii. Turenne also was 42 before he was commander-in-chief, or manœuvred or fought a pitched battle, which he then did at Arras against the Prince de Conde; and Marlborough's first pitched battle was fought at Blenheim, when he was 54 years old. Louis Napoleon was 51 years of age before he saw a battle.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Board of Visitors, in their report to the Secretary of War, for the present year, remark as follows :

In conclusion, we have to say, in bearing testimony to the value of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a national institute, that the position of the United States, as a first-rate Power, requires that she ask nothing by way of forbearance from other nations. Hence it is that the people of the United States should always be prepared to apply to the active service of the army every discovery and invention in the art and science of war. These discoveries and inventions are progressive, and are constantly drawn from the experience of the nations. They are collected and taught at this academy, so that the graduate goes to his duty as an officer fully instructed in the science and skill of the latest discoveries in his profession. Touching the expenditures by the government necessary to keep up in the most effective order this academy, the Board of Visitors take this occasion to record, individually and collectively, their well assured opinion, that it is but a drop in the ocean compared with the advantages resulting, and that have resulted, to the United States from this institution.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY.—On Wednesday morning a destructive fire occurred at Elizabeth city, N. C., involving a loss of $30,000 or $40,000 partially insured. The Norfolk Day Book says :

We learn from a gentleman who was an eye witness of the conflagrations that while the blacksmith shop of G. M. Jennings was burning his coach factory also caught. The flames then attacked and destroyed the cabinet shop occupied by T. Parr, thence crossed the street, and consumed Thos. Cobb's warehouse. Mrs. Pools dwelling then caught and was speedily consumed, followed by the entire destructions of Dr. J. N. Butt's drug store; two other stores occupied by dry goods dealers were consumed. The flames then caught J. B. Fearing's large brick store, which was also consumed. At this point the firemen, assisted by the citizens, got the fire under control, and prevented its further spread.

Mr. Cobb's dwelling was also in great danger, and together with Whitby & Pool's drug store, was saved with much difficulty.

Mr. Dyer, a tailor, and a Mr. Shuster, were slightly hurt by having something thrown ubon them from a window of one of the burning houses.

Mr. Parr had no insurance, and is supposed to have lost one-half of his stock in trade. Mr. Cobb and Dr. Brutt are both losers to a considerable extent. G. W. Kellenger, Thos. Lasking, W. Riddick and J. H. Kenyou are also sufferes.

A Dangerous Spurious Bill.

We have been shown, says the Salisbuary *Banner*, what is called a spurious ten dollar bill, purporting to be on the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. We learn that there is a number of such bills in the hands of different business men of this town, imposed upon them, of course, by some fancy financier.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter describes the spurious bill as follows:

"10s, vig, Mercury, ship under sail, &c., male portrait on right—St. George and dragon on left end."

The genuine Bill is described as follows :

"10s. female, scroll, portrait, &c., X each side—10 male, eagle, 10."

Look out!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1859.

James Kerr, Executor of Annee Munce, vs. John Smith, Samuel Smith, Dred Smith and William Smith, et al., | Petition for settlement Decretal Order.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Test,

SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Suly 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 46-6w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Hip Disease, &c., are effectually cured by its use.

THE TRIUMPHS

it has obtained over diseases of this class are such as are not furnished from any other source.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

July 15. 46-1w

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

A VERY desirable assortment, just received. For sale by

July 14. J. S. WILLIAMS.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF NEW YORK.—The taxable property of New York city, as assessed for the present year, reaches the enormous sum of $551,923,122, of which real estate takes $378,954,930, and personal $158,336,730; non-resident, $14,631,462. The total increase over last year is $20,701,182. The First, Second and Eighteenth wards show considerable decrease; the Fourth a slight decline; the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second, have largely increased.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA;
CURES COSTIVENESS.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

May 26, 1859 39-2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms :

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c.

O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

COL. M. J. McDUFFIE,

A Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens in the Counties composing the 3d Congressional District, at the following times and places :

Kenansville,	Tuesday,	12th July.
Clinton,	Friday,	15th "
Lillington,	Monday,	18th "
Wilmington,	Wednesday,	20th "
Smithville,	Saturday,	23d "
Whiteville,	Monday,	25th "
Lumberton,	Wednesday,	27th "
Floral College,	Thursday,	28th "
Rockingham,	Saturday,	30th "
Blue Ridge,	Monday,	1st August.
Fayetteville,	Tuesday,	2d "
Elizabethtown,	Wednesday,	3d "

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1859.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

July 2, 3, Wilmington, ... Fifth Street.
" 16, 17, Topsail, ... Meadow Bridge.
" 23, 24, North East, ... Long Creek.
" 30, 31, Wilmington, ... Front Street.
August 3, 4, Whiteville, ... Fair Bluff.
" 6, 7, Elizabeth, ... Carver's Creek.
" 13, 14, Bladen, ... Andrew Chapel.
" 20, 21, Smithville, Cape Fear Mission, ... Smithville.
September 17, 18, Onslow, ... Swansboro'.
" 24, 25, Sampson, ... Goshen.
October 1, 2, Duplin, South River Mission, ... Salem.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of M. J. McDUFFIE, Esq., of Cumberland county, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, from the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1859.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

☞ DO YOU WANT A GENUINE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE? Then go to BARRY'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, MOZART HALL, and see the *SCOVEL & GOODELL MACHINES* operate. They will sew with equal facility on Linen, Silk and Muslin, as upon the heaviest Osnaburgs or Kerseys. They will Hem, Stitch, Bind, Full, Tuck and Gather. The stitch is stronger than that of any other Machine, and the Machine itself better than any other in the market for double the money.

PRICE, $40.

P. S.—Ladies going into the *HARNESS BUSINESS*, would do well by buying one of those HIGH-PRICED, HIGH-PRESSURE, HIGH-TONED *No. 2 Standard Machines*, advertised elsewhere.

July 9.—260-eod1w—46-1t.

Daily Herald copy every other day 1w—Weekly 1t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, made to me by David Aaron, I will offer at private sale for *nett cost*, the entire stock of **DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C., &C.**, now contained in store No. 25 Market street.—Every article must be sold, and it will be to the interest of buyers to call, as great inducements will be offered. *Terms Cash* on delivery of the goods.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to David Aaron, either by Note or Account, must make immediate payment, as the business must be closed up forthwith.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.

June 14th, 1859. 239-1m—42-1m

Holloway's Pills.—Emaciation and premature decay, slow and life-destroying fever, and the chronic consequences of neglected symptoms of disease, may be expelled even at the eleventh hour, by a few doses of this sterling medicine. It acts as an alterative as well as a purifier of the blood, and may be safely taken by females as well as children of all ages. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1

July 11, 1859.—261&46-1w

OUR PATRONS,

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID, and have bills with us *previous to 1st July*, will save us the necessity for presenting their accounts, if they will call and settle. Your bills are ready.

O. S. BALDWIN,

July 8.—259-2w—46-1t. 38 Market st.

"NOTICE."

ATTENTION IS AGAIN called to the fact, that "Prescriptions" are CASH. WALKER MEARES,

May 25th. Druggist, 45 Market Street.

WE ARE NOW SENDING OUT ACCOUNTS

MADE PREVIOUS TO AND DUE 1ST JULY. As we have but short time for collecting, those who have not paid, will please do so upon presentation of bills, and oblige

O. S. BALDWIN,

July 8.—259-1w. 38 Market st.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 7—Schr. Lilly, Francis, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Tern. Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, from Boston, to O. G. Parsely & Co.

Brig Wm A. Brown, Hammond, fm Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

8—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, fron Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

8—Br. Brig Mary Fenwick, Johnson, from Bristol, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

Schr. J. G. Stille, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with coal.

Steamer Flora McDonald. Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

9—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Hawkins, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

9—Schr G. W. Grice, Palmer, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with merchandize.

Sch Sunny South, Weeks, from Boston, to T. C. Worth; with merchandize.

10—Schr W. H. Northop, Silliman, from Eletheara, to S. & W. H. Northop; wth fuirit.

Schr Lucy Orcutt, Sweetland, from Rockport Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co., with lime.

Schr Pearl, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwoods Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to James T. Petteway.

11—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Palestine, Gibbs, from Hyde County, to Stokley & Oldham; with corn

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

12.—Schr. M. A. Johnson, Ireland, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Helene, Derrickson, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

13.—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. Dolphin, Charlotte, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

14—Schr. Wide World, Buckley, from Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, from Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux.

CLEARED.

July 8—Tern. Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

9—Brig Monserate, Crowther, for New London, Ct., by Russell & Rro; with lumber.

Schr T. C. Worrell, Dickson, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro; with Naval Stores.

Schr H. P. Stoney, Bergman, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with Naval Stores.

Br. Brig Wasp, Lewis, for Europe, by J. & D McRae & Co; with Naval Stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

11—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Smith & McLaurin.

11—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

12—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by James T. Petteway.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Brig Sheet Anchor, Dunham, for New York, by W. W. Pierce; with naval stores.

13—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. Hattie Ross, Poland, for Boston, by W. B. Flanner & Co.; with naval stores,

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

14—Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb. ..... 28 @ 30
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. ..... 5 50 @ 6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M. ..... 6 00 @ 12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand ..... 1 60 @ 1 90
New ..... 1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow ..... 16 @ 18
Adamantine ..... 23 @ 26
Sperm ..... 35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java ..... 18 @ 20
Laguayra ..... 12½ @ 13½
Rio ..... 11½ @ 12½
St. Domingo ..... 11 @ 12
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g ..... 10 @ 10¾
strict mid'g ..... 00 @ 11¼
good mid'g ..... 00 @ 11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard ..... 14 @ 15
Rope, ℔ lb ..... 8 @ 10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel ..... 0 00 @ 1 15
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. ..... 8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb. ..... 19 @ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz. ..... 20 @ 22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. ..... 45 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets ..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Mac'rel, No. 1 ..... 16 00 @ 18 00
do. No. 2 ..... 13 00 @ 14 00
do. No. 3 ..... 8 50 @ 11 00
Herrings, East ..... 3 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt ..... 4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family ..... 7 00 @ 7 25
Superfine ..... 6 75 @ 7 00
Fine ..... 6 50 @ 6 75
Cross ..... 6 25 @ 6 50
GLUE, ℔ lb. ..... 12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS, ... 10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. 3¾
1 ton and under 5, per ton, 62 50
5 tons and over, " 60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. 1 50
Per ton, ... 10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn ..... 95 @ 1 00
Oats ..... 57½ @ 60
Pease, Cow ..... 90 @ 95
Do. B. Eye ..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, red ..... 0 00 @ 0 00
do. white ..... 0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough ..... 00 @ 00
do., clean, ℔ lb. ..... 4 @ 4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green, ... 0 @ 6
Dry ..... 7 @ 8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern ..... 95 @ 1 00
N. River ..... 60 @ 70
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. ..... 4½ @ 00
American, ref. ..... 3½ @ 00
do. sheer ..... 0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 90 ..... 00 @ 95 00
Swede ..... 5½ @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl. ..... 70 @ 75
do. fm store ..... 1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards ..... 00 00 @ 12 50
Wide do. ..... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling ..... 0 00 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards, rough ..... 15 00 @ 16 00
planed ..... 18 00 @ 19 00
clear ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Wide boards ..... 14 00 @ 15 00
Scantling ..... 12 00 @ 15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge ..... 0 00 @ 13 00
re-sawed ..... 0 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.
Cuba, Hhds ..... 24 @ 26
do. Bbls. ..... 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. ..... 42 @ 45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)
Whiskey ..... 33 @ 35
N. E. Rum ..... 45 @ 50
Gin ..... 40 @ 45
Brandy ..... 40 @ 45
do. Apple, .65 ..... @ 1 00
do. Peach, 1 00 ..... @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
New Virgin ..... 0 00 @ 3 100
Yellow dip ..... 0 00 @ 2 85
Hard ..... 0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl., ... 0 00 @ 1 80
do. in order, ... 0 00 @ 1 90
Pitch do., ... 0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale, ... 3 00 @ 3 50
do. No. 1, ... 1 75 @ 2 50
do. No. 2, ... 1 40 @ 1 50
do. No. 3, ... 1 25 @ 1 30
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon ..... 00 @ 40¼
Varnish, ℔ gal. ..... 26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut, ... 4¼ @ 4½
Wrought ..... 10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm, ... 2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, ... 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, ... 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush. ..... 00 @ 1 50
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. ..... 80 @ 90
Irish, do., ... 75 @ 90
do. ℔ bbl., ... 1 50 @ 2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams, ... 13½ @ 14
Middlings, ... 11½ @ 12
Shoulders, ... 11 @ 11½
Hog round, ... 12½ @ 13
Western Bacon,
Middlings, ... 10¾ @ 10¾
Shoulders, ... 8¾ @ 8¾
N. C. Lard, ... 12½ @ 13
West'n do ..... 00 @ 12
Butter, ... 23 @ 27
Cheese, ... 10¾ @ 11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess, ... 00 00 @ 19 00
Clear do ..... 00 00 @ 20 00
Butt, ... 18 00 @ 18 00
Beef, Mess, ... 00 00 @ 16 00
do. Fulton Market, ... 19 00 @ 20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live, ... 20 @ 35
do. dead, ... 00 @ 00
Turkeys, live, ... 75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb. ..... 00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs, ... 1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton, ... 1 75 @ 2 25
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush., ... 16 @ 18
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo ..... 80 @ 85
do. fm store ..... 90 @ 1 00
fine ..... 1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico, ... 8 @ 9
New Orleans, ... 7¾ @ 8¾
Muscovado, ... 8 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd, ... 11 @ 12
C. Yellow, ... 9 @ 9¼
Granulated, ... 10¾ @ 11¼
SOAP, ℔ lb., ... 5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract, ... 3 50 @ 4 50
Common, ... 2 00 @ 2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl., ... 16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd., ... 12 50 @ 20 00
Ash Head'g, ... 8 50 @ 12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping, ... 0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime, ... 0 00 @ 8 00
do. inferior to ordinary, ... 4 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb. ..... 10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common, ... 18 @ 20
Medium, ... 25 @ 30
Fine, ... 45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb., ... 17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

The Battle.

Somehow the battles fought in Italy, although ugly enough affairs, do not appear to have been as hard fought as many in our own history or in the history of the wars of the first Napoleon. The masses of men in Lombardy far exceed anything in modern warfare, and the means of offence, the arms and equipments for mutual destruction, are of a much improved stamp, yet the results are neither so deadly nor decisive as had been anticipated. The battle of Magenta rather came on than was deliberately planned by either party, and in its killed and wounded in proportion to the whole number engaged, was not at all to be compared with our own battles in Mexico.

The fuller details brought by the Hungarian, although nearly all through French channels, do not by any means prove the victory of the French to have been a decisive one. There is no rout of the Austrians, and they are preparing for another battle. They crossed over to attack the French, showing that they have resumed the offensive, and feel that they have reserves to fall back upon.

Much will depend upon the interview between the Emperor Austria and the Regent of Prussia. If that interview results in a military alliance, then the war *must* become general.

We take it that the battle of the 24th ult., was rather an affair of positions than a regular engagement.—The loss of guns and prisoners by the Austrians is the most humilitating circumstance.

Where Salferino is we can only infer from the statement that the Austrians crossed the Mincio to attack the allies. Salferino is, we suppose a village near that river. *It is not in map or Gazetteer.*

The Hotel Meeting Last Friday Night

Was more fully attended than such meetings have recently been. A majority of the stock was represented, and a resolution offered by one of the old Directors was passed, so amending the by-laws of the Company as to permit changes being made between the regular annual elections. The resignations and elections which followed will be found in their regular order in the official proceedings, and it is only necessary to say that the Directors who tendered their resignations last night, did so at a previous meeting, but no action was then taken, from the fact that there was not a majority of stock present at that meeting.

The retiring directors do not cease to feel as strong an interest in the success of the undertaking as they ever did—they will do just as much as they can to promote that success, but they are not now, and never have been, vain enough to believe that others might not do better, and, at any rate, after they had done what they could, a new board might infuse new life, by enlisting new influences in favor of the enterprise. We think they will.—The new directors are gentlemen in every way suited for the position to which they have been called. We were pleased to find yesterday a fresh impulse given to the Hotel feeling, and we really believe that it will be built certainly.

The Bank of North Carolina.

We heard, during this week and last, some considerable speculation as to whether the stockholders in the above Bank would be compelled to carry or send their specie instalments to Raleigh on the 20th instant, when the first meeting is to be held for the purpose of organizing the Bank. The following intimation in the Raleigh *Standard* seems to settle this matter satisfactorily, we think, to most people who had no desire to "tote" little bags of specie in their coat tails:

BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—We are requested by the Commissioners for superintending the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of North-Carolina to state, that a certificate of a *special deposit of specie* in either of the Banks in Wilmington, Newbern, Fayetteville, Tawboro', Milton, Charlotte, Morganton, Windsor and Raliegh will be received as a payment on stock subscribed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞The contest between Coleman and Vance in the eighth or mountain district waxes quite warm, and, the Asheville News says, with highly favorable prospects for the Democratic candidate, who presses his competitor very close indeed.

At first we hardly thought that Coleman would be elected, although we had no doubt that his party was in the majority in the eighth district, as shown by the vote for Governor and President, but especially for Governor, as that is the more recent. There were "side issues," however, that we knew were exerting an unfortunate influence upon the Democratic party in that district,—issues that could not come before a Congressman for official action or vote—issues arising out of the location of projected public works and other matters of a local character with which Congress could not have anything to do. Against such issues or their influence we warned our Democratic friends of the mountains at the first.—We have reason to hope that they themselves have thought about the matter, and have seen the mistaken character of the course they were pursuing.

By a gentleman very recently from the 5th district, we learn that S. E. Williams, Esq., is strongly encouraged to believe that he will be elected to Congress in place of Hon. John A. Gilmer, and such appears to be the belief of others. Certainly the appearances are that Mr. Williams will get a much better vote than he did two years since. He is now much more cordially supported by the Democratic party, and will receive some votes from those, until recently, acting with the opposition. Mr. Gilmer, we understand, expresses himself as being confident of re-election—ridicules the idea of Mr. Waddell's getting votes, and rather affects to be funny over Mr. Williams. Mr. Gilmer will change his tune we think after the election.

The first district is very closely contested—the party lines are very strictly drawn, and great changes are not to be expected. The election two years ago was carried for Dr. Shaw by a very small majority, something under fifty. There is, therefore, every incentive for exertion on both sides, and there is, we fear, a great deal too much bitterness of feeling elicited. The very fact that the same gentleman opposes Dr. Shaw now as opposed him two years since, gives a sort of continuity and intensity to the struggle which it might not otherwise possess.

When two years ago Dr. Shaw and Mr. Smith ran, they bore themselves towards each other as gentleman should, and we heard of nothing tending to a disturbance of their friendly and peaceful relations. In the face of this Mr. Rayner, who figured in the opposition Convention by which Mr. Smith was brought out, made a speech in which he stated his belief, that advantage might be taken of Mr. Smith's known opposition to duelling, in order to run over him or attempt to do so, and there Mr. Rayner proceeded to refer to portions of the Democrats as "sons of b——s"——"d—mn sons of b——s," the Edenton Express, one of his organs, reported him as having said. Rayner in a letter to the Express admitted all but the "d—mn." He also counselled a resort to cudgel law. In the present canvass wherever Shaw has spoken he has been exceedingly severe upon Rayner, and very recently, when speaking at Murfreesboro', the county seat of Hertford, near Mr. Rayner's residence he repeated all he had said elsewhere extenuating, nothing. On the day of the discussion there Mr. Rayner did not make his appearance in town, staying out at his plantation all day.

There can be little doubt but that the peculiar character of a part of the opposition made to Dr. Shaw materially helped in securing his election two years ago, and the same will be the case now. No doubt Mr. Smith feels the weight which such support imposes upon him—the foolishly spiteful diatribes of the Washington Times—the irrational bitterness of the Edenton Express, and all and sundry the threats and attempted violences against Dr. Shaw cannot but help to defeat Mr. Smith.

Dr. Shaw deserves to be elected on his own account—on account of his principles—of his truly national and southern feeling, and his ability in defending his principles and giving expression to his feelings.

Borrowing Trouble.

Really the Democratic party of North Carolina in particular, and of the U. States generally, must be suffering with an excess of prosperity, since it appears so anxious to borrow or *make* trouble for itself. It must have too few enemies to fight since it seems determined to have quarrels between its own members. It has not a sufficient number of issues actually forced upon it by "party of the other part" but it is compelled to swell the list by making "feigned issues" to divide and distract its own organization. How far this may be the result of personal ambition, devotion to men rather than principles, or to whatever other cause it is to be attributed is more than we can say—the fact, unfortunately, is so.—The difficulty might be greatly lessened, if not wholly obviated, by a calmer and more respectful regard being had to each others opinions by conductors of the press and other public members of the Democratic party.—The disposition to dictate—the tendency to *make* issues is evidently too great, and can hardly be regarded as a mark of good taste or sound judgment.

We have been led into this train of reflection mainly by happening to pick up a pamphlet which happened to lie upon our table, said pamphlet being the report from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted by Mr. Branch on the 24th January, 1859. Its subject is the unadjusted differences with Spain, and it is intended to accompany House Bill No. 678.

House Bill 678 is a very short bill indeed. It places in the hands of the President of the United States one million of dollars to be used by him to facilitate negotiations with Spain for the cession of the Island of Cuba, he having authority to use such money after the ratification by spain, of a treaty for such purpose, but in advance of the ratification of such treaty by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Branch's report argues the question of the acquisition of Cuba, reviews the different arguments for and against it—insists upon its necessity, and returns the bill to the House amended by the substitution of "thirty millions" for "one million" wherever the latter occurs.

Now Democrats may honestly agree with Mr. Branch and the Committee, in regard to the *policy* of acquiring Cuba, without endorsing the *mode* presented in their bill. This Mr. Branch knows. We do not know that we fully agree with the bill, and we do not therefore think ourselves any the less Democrats, neither do we suppose that Mr. Branch does. But while claiming this right of private judgment for ourselves we cheerfully accord the free exercise of the same right to others. This is not a "side-issue." It is not an issue at all. A side-issue, as we understand it, is an attempted issue upon a matter over which a member of Congress could have no influence, as for instance the Danville connection would be a side-issue in the fifth district, because a Congressman could not vote or act upon it in any way. Other things might be side-issues in other districts, but this thirty million bill, if an issue at all, is a direct one, because the measure is one upon which the Congressman is to vote and act.

But it is a matter in respect to which the party has drawn no line—made no test. The Convention which nominated Mr. Branch did not elevate it into a test by embodying it in the resolutions adopted. The Convention did not make any issue against it, for Mr. Branch was re-nominated. Why, then, should an embittered feeling grow up between Democrats based upon this?—Mr. Branch himself cannot desire it. It *can* do *no good*—it *may* do *much harm.*

We trust that these remarks of ours may not be attributed to an intermeddling spirit. We can but regret that any but the most cordial feeling should be allowed to exist beetween Democrats, but we know that outside interference never works well.

We shall say our say to-morrow on the subject of the thirty million bill, for that is an open question of policy. We trust we shall be respectful to all and *reason*—not simply *affirm.*

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—It will be seen that the advices to-day by telegraph contain little or nothing additional, for the simple reason that the news brought by the Adelaide was telegraphic, and that no details had been received either in London or Paris as late as 2 p. m. on the 25th. We must wait for another arrival. Two Steamers leave Southampton for New York, one on the 28th, and another on the 29th, and a Steamer leaves Liverpool for Quebec on the 29th. If either of the first named can be spoken off Cape Race, we will have her news to-morrow—if not, the Hungarian at Quebec will bring the earliest news.

With each fresh arrival, there are presented fresh indications of the near approach of a state of things that we had at one time deemed impossible—a general European war, in which all must lose and none can gain.

That Prussia, and, with Prussia, the whole Germanic body, will soon be involved, is now perfectly evident unless Louis Napoleon has more self-denial and more power than any French sovereign has ever possessed.—Prussia offers to mediate on the basis of a modification of the conditions of Austrian domination in Italy.—Louis Napoleon is pledged to the extinction of such domination, therefore the terms of the proposed mediation of Prussia are unacceptable to France, and the next step is war.

Again; Austria contrived to get Dalmatia and other non-German territories on the Adriatic admitted as federal territory, their inviolability to be guaranteed by the whole force of the Confederacy. It is now proposed to land an expedition from a French fleet there. This brings in the Germanic body. It is also stated that a body of Hungarian exiles is to go into Hungary, under French auspices to stir up a Hungarian revolution.—Against this Prussia protests, and Russia, however little she loves Austria, will protest too, for the fire to be kindled must be in dangerous proximity to her Polish territories. Fears on account of Poland and not love for Austria, actuated Russia in quelling the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-'9.

Louis Napoleon may not be able to control the storm he has raised, and he will then soon find the banded monarchies of Europe arrayed against him for mutual protection. He need rely on none of them.

By the way, the release of the specie conducta by Robles, one of Miramon's Generals, at the demand of Captain Farragut, of the United States Ship of War Brooklyn, shows how readily these petty scoundrels could be controlled if Congress would only invest the Executive with the necessary power.

☞ The N. C. and Atlantic Railroad.

Perhaps it would tend to the enlightenment of some of the papers in this State that are talking about the party character of the recent appointments to directorships in the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R. Co., to inform them that no change has been made in the political character of the State directors in that board. The relative proportion of Democrats and "Oppositionist" is precisely the same as it was before the new appointments were made. Will the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, Newbern *Progress* and Fayetteville *Observer*, be so good as to note this fact. It will be found easier to make charges than to prove them. We may have a few words to add hereafter upon this subject.

☞Letcher's majority in Virginia is 5,470.

A NEW YORK CELEBRITY GONE.—Pat. Hearn, the head of the best known and most aristocratic gambling house in New York, died there this week, aged 49 years.

Like many other equivocal characters, or rather characters having a "bad eminence," Pat Hearn was as much of a celebrity in New York as the wisest and best, and the newspapers devote a long space to his biography.—It would appear that Hearn was of a social disposition with expensive tastes and a love for finery. His manners were peculiarly pleasing and attractive—fatally so, no doubt as many a ruined adventurer could testify.

☞ A cotemporary does not know the precise relationship existing between General Schlick of the Austrian Army, and Samuel Slick, Esq., of Slickville, Clockmaker, but thinks there must be *some* connection *somehow.*

Railroad Accident.

We learn that on Saturday last a slave belonging to Dr. A. R. Hicks, of Duplin County, came to his death by an accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It would seem that the boy had gotten up on the box cars of the freight train on its way up from Wilmington, directly after the train had left Bear Swamp Station, and was walking back to the hindmost part of the train. While doing so he was knocked off by a bridge built over the railroad, where the county road crosses, falling in between the cars, several of them passing over him. The boy was torn to pieces, his heart being found at some distance from his body. As the train was moving quite slowly none of the cars were thrown off the track, nor was any other damage done.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of two per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

Last year the income of this Road was appropriated to repairing. It was in pretty fair order in May last, when our Associate passed over it.

☞The Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad met at Newbern on Thursday, and elected John D. Whitford, President, and J. C. Justice, Treasurer.

☞We notice by the Fayetteville papers that G. M. White, Esq., of Bladen, declines being a candidate for Congress in this district, and that M. J. McDuffie, Esq., of Cumberland, spoke in Bladen on Tuesday, announcing himself a candidate in opposition to Gov. Winslow.

STOCKS.—We notice sales of $51,000 of North Carolina sixes in New York, on the 5th inst., at 97, ex interest.

THE MORNING NEWS.—This is the name of a new and handsome daily paper just started in Richmond, Va., by Messrs. Crockett & Gary. It is a cent paper, neutral in politics, and appears to be very well conducted.

Wilmington Hotel Company.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company was held at the Court House on Friday evening, July 8th, 1859. The meeting was organized by calling James T. Miller, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing H. M. Curtis, Secretary.

On motion, O. S. Baldwin and Thos. Evans were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. The Committee reported a majority of stock present in person or by proxy.

James Fulton offered the following resolution, which after some debate and explanation, was passed:—

Resolved, That the second article of the By-Laws of the Wilmington Hotel Company be so amended as to permit the stockholders to accept the resignation of any of the directors, or of all of them, and to elect their successors at any time between the regular annual meetings of the stockholders of said company.

Mr. Fulton then tendered his resignation as a director of the company, which was accepted, and Dr. H. H. Robinson elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. E. D. Hall tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. B. Flanner elected in his stead.

Messrs. E. A. Keith and H. M. Curtis tendered their resignations—accepted, and Messrs. M. Costin and T. D. Meares elected in their places.

After some discussion, and the consideration of sundry resolutions, which were not adopted, the meeting adjourned. JAMES T. MILLER, Chairman.

H. M. CURTIS, Secretary.

Sale of Collins' Steamships to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Three Collins' steamers were bought to-day by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price at which they were purchased has not transpired.

Latest from Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship Karnak, from Bermuda, brings dates from Havana to the 2d. Sugar had advanced ½ real. Molasses and freights were unchanged. Exchanges were tending downward.

There was no fever of consequence on the island.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8th.—The five million conducta was released at Vera Cruz on the command of Capt. Farragut. The war news is unimportant. Cobos is reported to be dead. Zuloaga is reported to be under the protection of the British Minister. Miramon has decreed the restoration of the private property of Santa Anna.

Kidnapping Case Discharged.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—The trial of Jennings, Dowe, Mitchel and Davis for kidnapping, commenced today. Nolle prosequies were entered in their case and in those of the Oberlin rescuers, who were awaiting trial. The prisoners in both cases were immediately discharged.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The steamship Webb is below from San Francisco with dates to the 20th, $2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passengers.

Business is better. Money tight.

Politics exciting. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats have nominated Curry for Governor, and McKebben and Bookter for Congress.

At Vera Cruz the Conducta had arrived with five millions of treasure, awaiting shipment.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—This institution has created a new chair of Physical Geography and Agricultural Science, and elected Lieut. Maury professor, and also elected Lewis M. Coleman, Esq., of Hanover, Va., Professor of Latin, in Dr. Harrison's place. The annual address at the late commencement was delivered by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Ala.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Simmons v. Horton, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v. Lee, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in George v. Smith, from Columbus, *venire de novo.* Also, in McAlister v. Holton, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cox v. Humphreys, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Starling, from Lenoir, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McKiell v. Cutlar, in equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Eure v. Coney, in Equity, from Gates, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Waters, from Washington, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Manning v. Skinner, from Chowan, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Warren v. Moore, from Chowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* Also, in Tabb v. Williams, in equity, from Bertie, overruling the demurer. Also, in Little v. Richardson, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Rogers, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bridgers v. McNeill, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

Raleigh Standard.

GOVERNMENT OF PARIS. The Editor of the Baltimore American, who is traveling in Europe, in a letter to that journal says:

"The government of the city of Paris is a model for the City of Fathers all over the world, and for general quiet and order is irreproachable. Everything is kept clean and in good condition; the officials are always at work cleaning, polishing and brightening that which is bright and beautiful already. There seems to be a regular system for everything, and even the necessary evils of a large city are so systematized and controlled as to be rendered less offensive and less dangerous in their effect on the mass of the people."

When the color has been taken out of silks by acids, it may be restored by applying to the affected spot a little hartshorn or *sal volatile.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Hungarian—The Battle of Salferino—Another Battle Expected—The Marots, Etc.

QUEBEC, July 9th, 1859.

The steamship Hungarian at this port brings Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

A battle had occurred on the 24th at Salferine. There are no reliable estimates of the losses sustained.

Napoleon says that the Austrians crossed the Mincio to attack the Allies, but were compelled to retreat with the loss of seven thousand prisoners, thirty guns and three flags.

Private despatches say that there were thirty-five thousand Austrians placed *hors du combat*, and twelve thousand French killed and wounded.

Austrians preparing for another battle. Gen. Hess is the Austrian commander-in-chief.

Napoleon was in the hottest of the battle. General Larrey, at his side, had his horse killed. The Sardinians fought with the greatest fury.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria goes to Vienna to have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand Austrian reserves, being all veteran troops, are on their way to Italy.

It is rumored that France is raising a new army of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

Great naval preparations are making at Cherbourg.

It was expected that Venice would be attacked on the twenty-eighth.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 29th, 1859.

Cotton market closed dull. Sales of the three past days 18,000 bales. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales; at the close the market was generally unchanged.

Hams steady, and previous quotations barely maintained.

Flour has a declining tendency, and sales unimportant; quotations, 10s. 6d. a 13s. 6d.

Wheat has a declining tendency. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged; Southern 10s. a 12s.

Corn—All qualities slightly declined.

Rosin steady at 3s. 10d. a 4s.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 39½ a 40s.

Rice steady with an average business, without quotable change.

Consols for money closed at 92⅜ a 92 1-2.

Additional from Europe.

Additional foreign advices by the Adelaide state that Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress adds, "We've taken all the enemy's positions, etc." Nothing additional had been received at London as late as 2 o'clock on the 25th ult.

The Prussian Gazetteer, official, intimates that Prussia will take the initiative in assisting Austria, relying upon the other German powers for support.

An attempt had been made at Rome to declare for Sardinia, but had been suppressed.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8th, 1859.

The Steamship Webb, at this port, brings later news from Mexico. She reports that Robles gave up the five millions specie conducta on demand of Captain Farragut of the U. S. Ship of War Brooklyn.

Tammany Hall on Gen. Cass.

NEW YORK, July 8th, 1859.

The Tammany Hall Committee officially denounce Gen. Cass' letter of the 8th ult. on the rights of naturalized citizens.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 11th, 1859.

The Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult. has arrived.

Cotton.—Sales for one day, (Wednesday,) 8,000 bales, closing steady. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols for money closed at 92⅝ a 92¾.

Gyula has taken command as Colonel of the regiment bearing his name.

Count Pourtailes, the Prussian ambassador, had arrived at the head quarters of the Austrian army. Layback has been fixed upon as the seat of government for Lombardy. The Austrian head quarters are at Verona.

France is preparing to move her army on the Rhine.

The Late Outrages in Mexico—President Buchanan Formally Demands Satisfaction.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, our minister to Mexico, has addressed to the government of Gen. Miramon the following formal demand, in the name of the President of the United States, for satisfaction for the atrocities and indignities committed upon American citizens during the recent terrible massacre at Tacubaya:

U. S. LEGATION, Vera Cruz, June 11, 1859.

Sir:—The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Republic of Mexico, having called the attention of the government of the United States to certain cruelties perpetrated at Tacubaya, on the 11th and 12th of April, 1859, by persons acting under the authority of the government having the seat of its power at the city of Mexico, of which Gen. Miramon is the chief executive, and of the withdrawal of the exequaturs heretofore issued to consuls of the United States in Mexico; and having informed it that several citizens of the United States have been the victims of these cruelties, three of whom, Doctors John Duvall, Ignacio Ritchie and Albert Lamon, were physicians actually engaged in attendance upon the sick and wounded in the military hospitals, and two others, unoffending youths under age, has been instructed to address to you the earnest remonstrance that the occasion calls for.

The President of the United States has examined this subject with deep concern and an anxious desire to adopt the necessary measures, not only to procure the punishment of the persons guilty of these enormities, but also to provide for the security of citizens of the United States residing in the interior of Mexico, and he feels, in common with his countrymen, great indignation that these citizens of the United States should have been murdered under such atrocious circumstances as to merit the reprobation of the civilized world.

In the peaceable recognition of the Constitutional government, without any forcible intervention, the government of the United States exercised and unquestioned right under the law of nations which gave no cause of offense to the opposite party contending for power over the country, and did not authorize interference with consuls of the United States in the discharge of their consular functions in their respective districts, and least of all could that political measure justify, or in any way excuse the shocking barbarities whose condemnation is now passing through the world; and although the position now occupied by the United States with respect to Mexico precludes any formal diplomatic intercourse with those exercising power in the city of Mexico, who are not recognized as constituting the government of the republic, yet the enormities are of such an unusual nature as to justify unusual proceedings.

Therefore, the undersigned, by the express instructions of his government, calls your attention to these outrages, in violation of the common rights of humanity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remonstrance; that the shedding of blood may be stayed, the personal rights of citizens of the United States respected, and the atrocious criminals who have brought disgrace upon their country duly punished. This measure is due to the character of those exercising power in the city of Mexico, not less than to the character of the Republic.

So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and treaty stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded, and ultimately obtained therefor, whatever may be the result of this remonstrance.

The President of the United States has read with much satisfaction a communication addressed to the undersigned, under date of April 22d, 1859, by the minister of foreign affairs of the constitutional government, which is recognized by the United States as the imperial government of Mexico, pronouncing its unqualified condemnation of these reprehensible proceedings, and also conveying assurances of its determination to put a stop to them, and to do its duty to a friendly power.—Nevertheless, he considers it proper, as has already been stated, that a direct remonstrance should be addressed to [illegible] who are immediately responsible for the outrages and indignities that are the subject of this communication, that the civilized world may know upon whom rests the responsibility of disturbing the ordinary relations of amity and friendship that have been established and guarantied by treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, and which the best efforts of the governments of the two republics have failed to maintain, in consequence of the reckless and inhuman excesses of those now acting in the city of Mexico under the authority of the government referred to, and with which you are associated as minister of foreign affairs.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] ROBERT M. MCLANE.

MAN MURDERED.—We are under the painful necessity of chronicling in this weeks issue the first murder we believe that has ever occurred in Wilson. The parties were both laborers, named respectively Hamilton and Williford. The affray originated from a little betting transaction between them, and resulted in the death of Williford, who was stabbed to the heart with a dirk in the hands of Hamilton. Hamilton is quite a boy, being we should judge from his appearance, only about seventeen years of age. The deceased was about twenty.—Both were undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time. A Jury of inquest resulted in the disclosure of such a state of things, that bail was declared admissible in the case of Hamilton.

He has since sloped.—*Wilson Ledger, 7th inst.*

COL. M. J. McDUFFIE,

A Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens in the Counties composing the 3d Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Kenansville,	Tuesday,	12th July.
Clinton,	Friday,	15th "
Lillington,	Monday,	18th "
Wilmington,	Wednesday,	20th "
Smithville,	Saturday,	23d "
Whiteville,	Monday,	25th "
Lumberton,	Wednesday,	27th "
Floral College,	Thursday,	28th "
Rockingham,	Saturday,	30th "
Blue Ridge,	Monday,	1st August.
Fayetteville,	Tuesday,	2d "
Elizabethtown,	Wednesday,	3d "

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1859.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and poor, bond and free; all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surprising to the udgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. *Beware of imitations.* The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

June 24, 1859. 43-3w

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

SAVE YOUR GARDENS.

Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, discovered an Asiatic plant, the powdered leaves of which is a deadly poison to garden worms, ants, roaches, bedbugs, ticks, fleas, and all species of Insects, while it *is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals.* A child can eat it. He has received medals from Russia, France, England, Germany, and numerous medical colleges and societies. It is a most important discovery. The idea of being rid of these pests in warm weather is a luxury. We can now hear the bed-bugs lament—

Lyon's Powder, sure as fate,
Will our race exterminate.

Arrangements are made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New-York, to sell it throughout the world. It is put up in tin canisters, and bears the name of E. LYON.

Magnetic Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Magnetic Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

June 24, 1859.—43-3w.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale *TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND*, lying near this place, about five miles from the Railroad. The Pines are all round. I will sell on accommodating terms, or exchange for young negroes.

Persons wishing to purchase will come and examine the lands. ALVA SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C, June 16th, 1859. 241-1m—42-2m

NOW LANDING FROM SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET.

20 BBLS. FRESH SUGAR and SODA CRACKERS;
25 boxes assorted Candy;
12 tons Hoop Iron;
500 lbs. Rivets—6, 7 and 8;
Powder in quarter and whole kegs, canister Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, &c. For sale by

July 7th ZENO H. GREENE.

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS, in good order, for sale by

July 7. ZENO H. GREENE.

FLOUR.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the *BEST FAMILY FLOUR*, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their Store, No. 5 South Water street:

In whole barrels and half barrels;
In bags containing one-half;
In bags containing one-fourth;
In bags containing one eigth;

They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, *FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACKED CORN, COW FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c.*

They also keep for sale—
CORN at wholesale and retail;
OATS at wholesale and retail;
PEAS at wholesale and retail;
HAY at wholesale and retail;
Marshall's *FINE SALT* in sacks;
Liverpool ground *ALUM SALT*, in sacks;
North Carolina *FLOUR* on consignment.

July 6, 1859.

OPENED THIS MORNING AT BALDWIN'S,

AN *Extensive assortment of Articles for Travelers.* Also, 6 dozen of those Linen and Cotton Bathing Towels—real *Turkish*—the prices guarantied to be less than the same articles are sold for elsewhere.

NIGHT SHIRTS—made expressly to order—a delightful sleeping garment—large Necks—just the thing.

LADIES' AND GENTS' COMBS AND BRUSHES—real English—superior goods—at BALDWIN'S.

July 6. 38 Market st.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,.....	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,.....	500,000
Surplus,.....	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,.....	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,.....	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,).....	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,.....	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,.....	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,.....	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,.....	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,.....	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,.....	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,.....	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,.....	14,035 00
	$603,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOS ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. B. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.

Moses Lipman, vs John H. Sutton. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Sutton, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the effect that the said John H. Sutton appear and plead or answer to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

June 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 41-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.

C. B. MILLER.

New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her.

C. B. MILLER.

Jan. 28th, 1859

NOTICE.

AT JUNE TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, 1859, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Geo. Fennell, deceased. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

OWEN FENNELL, R. J. FENNELL, } Executors.

June 15, 1859. 241-1w—42-3m*

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 39 *MARKET ST.*,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33